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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Djibouti

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Djibouti was held at the 8th meeting, on 10 May 2018. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by the Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights, Moumin Ahmed Cheick. At its 14th meeting, held on 15 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Djibouti.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Brazil, Japan and Nigeria.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Djibouti:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Djibouti through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Djibouti, Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheikh, Minister of Justice, Penal Affairs and Human Rights, said that, by means of constitutional provisions, the death penalty has been abolished and protections have been provided to guarantee the freedoms of expression, association, assembly, religion and conscience, and the rights to justice, to a fair trial and not to be subjected to torture or to degrading or humiliating treatment.

6. Djibouti has ratified a large number of international conventions and has submitted periodic reports to various treaty bodies. Its most recent submission was in August 2017 to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

7. Consultations have been held with the participation of representatives of civil society, academia, the legal profession and religious communities, with a view to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, among others.

8. With the aim of strengthening the human rights protections embodied in the Constitution, Djibouti has adopted a Civil Code that guarantees the right to privacy, the presumption of innocence and the prohibition of all eugenic practices.

9. In addition, Djibouti plans to reform the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with special emphasis on clarifying the definitions of discrimination and torture. It has also considered the question of the depenalization of defamation.

10. The institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the National Human Rights Commission, have been strengthened. With the

adoption of the Act in 2014, the Commission was fully compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), and steps have been taken with a view to obtaining its "A" status accreditation. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission enjoys full independence and receives support in the form of material and human resources from the Government, thereby enabling it to carry out its functions.

11. With a view to further promoting human rights, Djibouti has also established the National Anti-Corruption Commission and the National Commission on Communication.

12. Djibouti pays particular attention to the freedoms of expression and information, given the challenge posed by hate speech and extremism. Along these lines, Djibouti is host to the regional Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the East African Community.

13. In 2014, in an effort to keep the peace, the Government signed an agreement aimed at resolving the crisis involving the opposition coalition known as the Union pour le Salut National following the 2013 parliamentary elections. An amnesty was granted to persons who committed offences related to the elections, and a law setting out regulations on the opposition was promulgated.

14. With regard to the freedom of association, Djibouti stated that the Constitution and the Act of 1901 serve to promote the development of an active civil society, which is composed of over 600 associations.

15. Regarding the right to health, Djibouti has developed a universal health insurance plan, in respect of which the poorest members of the population are not required to pay contributions. Moreover, persons living in rural areas receive regular medical care, thanks in part to the mobile clinic project. The Ministry of Health has made women and children the focus of its efforts, which has led to a sharp decline in child and maternal mortality. The system for HIV/AIDS screening and access to treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS have been improved. Over the past 10 years, the Government has significantly increased the number of health-care workers.

16. Djibouti has appealed to the international community to further increase cooperation in the health sector.

17. In the area of education, the Government has undertaken efforts to build schools and develop vocational training and higher education.

18. Efforts have also been focused on the issue of housing, and hundreds of houses for the poor have been built.

19. In order to ensure that every household has access to drinking water, Djibouti has carried out several major projects, such as the water and soil management programme and the construction of a desalination plant.

20. With regard to social issues, the Government has adopted a national anti-poverty strategy, known as Vision Djibouti 2035. An agricultural investment programme and a food and nutrition security programme were also introduced for the period 2016–2026.

21. In addition, new laws had been adopted: a law to raise the intertrade minimum wage (SMIG) and a law to make sexual assault in the workplace a criminal offence. Legislation had also been adopted to protect older persons, refugees and victims of trafficking.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 91 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Turkey congratulated Djibouti for the peaceful parliamentary elections of February 2018 and welcomed efforts to reduce poverty.

24. Turkmenistan noted with interest the way in which Djibouti had incorporated recommendations from the previous review cycle into its policies, and positively assessed

the adoption of the long-term national strategies for gender equality, children, education, health and housing.

25. Uganda expressed appreciation for the continued engagement of Djibouti with the universal periodic review process and the United Nations treaty bodies, and the actions taken to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, noting the insufficient resources.

26. Ukraine expressed serious concern about reports of attacks and threats against journalists, the excessive use of force by the security forces and politically motivated prosecutions.

27. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the development of a five-year strategy to eradicate female genital mutilation and encouraged Djibouti to enhance efforts to promote women's full equality and review clauses on defamation in the Criminal Code.

28. The United States of America congratulated Djibouti for conducting peaceful legislative elections and for taking measures to increase political representation of women, while also expressing concern over reports of detentions and arrests of opposition members, journalists and demonstrators.

29. Uruguay welcomed the progress made on universal birth registration, in accordance with article 7 of the Code of Legal Protection of Minors.

30. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Djibouti had reinforced the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles, and the progress made in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, providing assistance to families most in need through aid in food expenditure and food distribution, among others.

31. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the adoption of the national programme Vision Djibouti 2035 to combat poverty and promote economic, social and cultural rights.

32. Yemen commended progress in harmonizing the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, and the adoption of a number of national strategies, particularly those relating to children's rights, education and development.

33. Zambia commended Djibouti for the positive efforts made to raise the living standards of its citizens. It expressed concern about continued reports of violence against women and harmful traditional practices, in particular female genital mutilation.

34. Zimbabwe noted steps to bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, in particular strengthening its independence and its material and human resources.

35. Afghanistan commended efforts in the field of education, specifically the Master Plan for Education 2013–2019, as part of the long-term national strategy, Vision Djibouti 2035.

36. Algeria commended the adoption of a law on violence against women and the measures taken to combat female genital mutilation. It noted government efforts to give legal protection to persons living with HIV/AIDS and commended the introduction of free universal health coverage.

37. Angola commended Djibouti for its efforts to strengthen the health, education and social protection of its citizens.

38. Argentina congratulated Djibouti on its new national strategy to prevent malnutrition adopted in January 2018. It expressed concern about the persistence of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women.

39. Armenia commended the establishment of an action plan on education for 2017–2019, and encouraged the Government to continue to take effective measures to develop its education system and guarantee a quality and inclusive education. It commended efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women.

40. Australia welcomed the substantial increase in the number of women Members of Parliament, and awareness-raising campaigns on abandoning all forms of genital mutilation. It recognized the contribution of Djibouti in welcoming refugees from neighbouring countries.

41. Azerbaijan positively noted the legislative and institutional measures to improve the protection and promotion of human rights in the country, including measures dedicated to furthering the right to education for all.

42. Bahrain welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development 2003–2010 and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2011–2015.

43. Belgium commended the efforts of the Government to improve the situation of women and encouraged it to continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of women.

44. Benin noted the ratification of regional instruments on human rights, and the submission of periodic reports on racism, the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of the child.

45. Botswana commended efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable members of society such as women, children and disabled persons through the long-term national strategy, Vision Djibouti 2035, and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2017.

46. Brazil congratulated Djibouti on the 2016 Act on the Status of Refugees and the 2017 refugee law. It encouraged the Government to strengthen protection for stateless persons through accession to and the full implementation of relevant conventions. It commended the law reserving at least 25 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly for women.

47. Burkina Faso encouraged Djibouti to strengthen its efforts regarding freedom of expression, access to information and freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It encouraged the Government to ensure the compliance of national legislation with international human rights norms.

48. Burundi commended strategies adopted by the Government to combat human trafficking. It noted initiatives to improve the living conditions in prisons and reduce the prison population, and to strengthen the legal framework and human resources of the National Human Rights Commission.

49. Canada commended the adoption of a law increasing the minimum quota of women on party lists for parliamentary elections. It also commended the adoption in 2017 of a national law on refugees to enable them to obtain official identification documents and improved access to education and health services.

50. Chile urged the Government to make resources available to implement development plans using a human rights-based approach. It expressed concern about violence against women and girls, harmful traditional practices and restrictions on political participation and freedom of expression. It urged Djibouti to undertake institutional and legal reforms to guarantee the full enjoyment of civil and political rights.

51. China welcomed the commitment of Djibouti to promote economic and social development and eliminate poverty, measures taken in favour of disadvantaged groups, and those aimed at promoting education, health and housing and fighting against human trafficking.

52. The Congo welcomed the national strategy to combat poverty. It encouraged Djibouti to reform its Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and to adopt legislation in favour of persons with disabilities and the elderly.

53. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of legislation against trafficking in persons, the National Strategy for the Integration of Women 2003–2010 and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2011–2015.

54. Croatia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It remained concerned about violations against human rights defenders participating in the

universal periodic review process, and encouraged Djibouti to take appropriate measures to protect civil society space.

55. Cuba welcomed measures to improve the economic, social and cultural rights of the population and acknowledged the national strategy for the prevention of malnutrition and the national housing policy.

56. Ecuador acknowledged the efforts of Djibouti to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle and highlighted the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the Master Plan for Education 2010–2019.

57. Egypt welcomed measures taken to strengthen infrastructure, to fight against poverty and to promote the rights to health and employment, in particular in favour of women and children.

58. Equatorial Guinea congratulated Djibouti for its National Heath Development Plan and welcomed its commitment to implement universal health insurance.

59. Estonia recognized the cooperation of Djibouti with the United Nations human rights system. It welcomed progress regarding women's rights and steps taken to ensure universal birth registration and increase school enrolment. Estonia encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts regarding female genital mutilation.

60. Ethiopia noted the determination of Djibouti to establish the National Human Rights Commission. It appreciated the commitment of Djibouti to design the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy, which aimed at accelerating growth and the creation of employment.

61. France acknowledged the progress of Djibouti in terms of freedom of expression and information, gender equality and the rights of migrants and refugees.

62. Gabon welcomed measures taken to combat trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, poverty and food insecurity; measures aimed at ensuring access to housing, employment, water and health; and the establishment of universal health insurance covering disadvantaged groups.

63. Georgia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Employment Policy 2014–2024. It encouraged Djibouti to enhance its efforts with a view to preventing and combating gender-based violence.

64. Germany welcomed measures to promote and protect women's and children's rights and the open and constructive dealing of Djibouti with refugees and migrants. However, it was concerned about violent interactions with protestors and the intimidation of and reprisals against human rights defenders.

65. Ghana expressed concern that obstacles to the registration of human rights associations remained, and that reportedly there remained some barriers that prevented political parties from operating freely and effectively.

66. Guinea welcomed measures to combat discrimination and improve gender equality, and improvements in conditions of access to quality education.

67. Djibouti replied that, for the past two decades, there has been unprecedented progress in the area of women's rights, in terms of policies and measures aimed at ensuring the promotion and protection of the rights of women.

68. In order to ensure women's representation in decision-making bodies, Djibouti has implemented a number of structural reforms: the enactment of three laws, which introduced quotas for elected office, and the adoption of a national strategy for involving women in development. In addition, Djibouti has established a gender monitoring centre, which has analysed data, made recommendations and informed decision makers.

69. The Government has carried out numerous initiatives to promote women's empowerment. In particular, Djibouti introduced a literacy programme, a programme to support families and women in vulnerable situations and a programme to assist women working in male-dominated sectors. In addition, social welfare centres to promote the employment of girl dropouts and girls not attending school, business incubators and a service to encourage female entrepreneurship have also been set up.

70. In keeping with its view that family welfare is an essential factor for sustainable development, the Government has adopted a number of anti-poverty measures. Djibouti has introduced a free helpline and has improved the unified public registry for identifying and targeting the poor. This has led to the establishment of a large number of public service centres that provide support to vulnerable persons. In 2017, a community development programme was set up with a view to involving individuals in the local development of their region.

71. In 2018, the Government adopted a law that ensures persons with special needs the right to education on an equal basis with those who do not have disabilities, the right to work, as well as socioeconomic and political integration, and assistance and social protection.

72. In the area of education, Djibouti has made considerable efforts to provide equitable access to education at all levels. According to the gender parity index, the disparity in schools is practically non-existent. Important initiatives have been suggested, such as opening a school for advanced students, granting scholarships, developing preschool education (with an emphasis on children from vulnerable families or those living in rural areas) and reforming curricula in order to ensure its compatibility with the labour market.

73. With regard to violence against women and the practice of female genital mutilation, Djibouti has endeavoured to change behaviours among the population through targeted initiatives, such as the establishment of a national strategy for the total elimination of all forms of excision and a programme sponsored by the First Lady aimed at speeding up the elimination of this practice. Alongside these efforts, action has been taken to establish sentinel committees for combating female genital mutilation throughout the country and for introducing modules on the practice in secondary school curricula.

74. The Ministry of Health has carried out numerous programmes that have a positive impact on public health: the geographic distribution of medical facilities, which has served to decentralize health care by affording access to the poor; the family planning strategy; and the construction of clinics in the capital and a centre for the prevention of non-communicable diseases.

75. With regard to the rights of the child, Djibouti adopted a Code for the Protection of Minors in 2015 and established schools for deaf-mute and blind children, as well as an integrated centre for children with special needs. In order to promote the development of children, Djibouti has established community day nurseries and childcare centres and has carried out a study on the situation of street children.

76. With regard to detentions and the situation of human rights defenders, it was emphasized that the national and regional context must be taken into account. Following the terrorist attack of 2014, Djibouti introduced a state of emergency, and the constitutional limitation of freedoms was defined under the supervision of the legislature. Djibouti has established an administrative investigation practice in order to verify individuals' ties to a certain kind of action or group. The delegation of Djibouti said it should be noted that, to date, no human rights defender has been detained or even prosecuted. Djibouti is aware that this issue deserves special attention.

77. Guyana commended Djibouti on the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and applauded Vision Djibouti 2035 and the introduction of a quota system for the inclusion of women in elected office and appointment to senior government positions.

78. Honduras welcomed legislation on domestic violence, female genital mutilation, the protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons.

79. Iceland welcomed the laws on violence against women and on the protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and expressed concern about the access of women and girls to quality education and provisions of the Family Code that discriminated against women.

80. India welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and encouraged continued efforts to implement the Master Plan for Education 2010–2019 to

ensure universal enrolment in basic education. It also encouraged Djibouti to increase the quality of teaching.

81. Indonesia commended Djibouti for introducing universal insurance health coverage. It appreciated the efforts of Djibouti in the field of education, in particular the adoption of the second Master Plan for Education 2010–2019.

82. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while noting the efforts of Djibouti for the promotion and protection of human rights, shared the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee about trafficking in persons, in particular women and children.

83. Iraq welcomed measures taken to promote human rights, in particular in the field of health and education, and cooperation with the United Nations human rights system resulting in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2022.

84. Ireland welcomed measures to strengthen the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, and was concerned at continuing reports of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, and about the reports of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders, including those who sought to engage in the third universal periodic review cycle.

85. Italy appreciated the engagement of Djibouti to raise awareness, educate and train on human rights.

86. Japan welcomed the promotion of children's rights through updating the National Strategic Action Plan for Children.

87. Kenya made recommendations.

88. Kuwait appreciated efforts linked to economic and social rights, poverty alleviation, non-discrimination, the rights of women, children, migrants and statelessness persons, the ratification of treaties and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

89. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the ratification of the majority of international and regional human rights conventions and universal periodic review implementation efforts.

90. Lebanon congratulated efforts to combat poverty and human trafficking, and to promote sustainable economic development.

91. Lesotho welcomed legislation on human trafficking and on the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS.

92. Libya welcomed positive steps in human rights, and efforts through the ratification of most of the international treaties.

93. Madagascar noted the ratification of international human rights treaties and welcomed laws adopted to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, and human trafficking.

94. Malaysia encouraged Djibouti to take further concrete measures to tackle effectively the high maternal mortality rare caused by limited access to health-care services and the lack of trained health-care personnel and prenatal care. It urged Djibouti to allocate long-term and sustainable funding to the health sector.

95. Maldives commended the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the Master Plan for Education 2013–2019. It praised the universal health insurance scheme.

96. Mauritania appreciated measures reinforcing human rights and fundamental freedoms. It applauded provisions adopted to ensure compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and the priority afforded to basic education.

97. Mauritius noted with appreciation the action plans and social policy programmes set out in Vision Djibouti 2035 and congratulated Djibouti for having established an institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights for the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles.

98. Mexico acknowledged efforts to align the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and provisions within the child protection code to guarantee birth registration.

99. Montenegro called upon Djibouti to repeal discriminatory provisions against women in the Family Code.

100. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, in particular in the context of migration.

101. Mozambique appreciated the ratification of the bulk of the international human rights conventions and the strides made in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

102. Namibia commended efforts to bring the National Human Rights Commission into conformity with the Paris Principles and the adoption of the National Malnutrition Prevention Strategy.

103. Nepal encouraged Djibouti to continue awareness-raising activities to counter harmful traditional practices against women, such as female genital mutilation.

104. The Netherlands welcomed the act on violence against women focusing also on ending female genital mutilation. It regretted the reports of reprisals against a human rights defender who had participated in the universal periodic review process.

105. The Niger praised the ratification of treaties, the cooperation with treaty bodies and efforts to make the National Human Rights Commission independent.

106. Nigeria commended Djibouti for strengthening its legal framework aimed at combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, especially women and children. It also noted efforts to combat torture and the improvement of the living conditions in prisons.

107. Oman applauded the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy.

108. Pakistan noted with appreciation the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of the five-year National Investment Programme in 2014.

109. The Philippines appreciated the increased budget for the national human rights institution and the expansion of its mandate. It lauded efforts to achieve universal birth registration despite resource constraints. It also welcomed the positive steps to address human trafficking.

110. Portugal welcomed the positive steps taken by Djibouti in the fight against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, in particular through the adoption of Law No. 133/AN/16/7 L of 2016.

111. Rwanda commended Djibouti for the progress in improving the social and economic status of its citizens, including through implementation of Vision Djibouti 2035 and various policies and programmes to combat and eliminate poverty.

112. Saudi Arabia applauded the steps taken to improve health-care management and commended the strengthening of cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights.

113. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into line with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the launch of Vision Djibouti 2035.

114. Serbia welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights institution and encouraged Djibouti to define a national strategy and take measures that would increase awareness of domestic violence against women in order to eliminate it.

115. Singapore commended Djibouti for the Social Safety Nets Strategy, the universal health insurance scheme and efforts to promote the advancement of women in politics and in the workplace.

116. Slovenia encouraged Djibouti to ensure the full implementation of the 2015 child protection code and to continue adopting policies concerning children, in particular on birth registration, violence against children, sexual abuse of children, juvenile justice and children in street situations.

117. South Africa commended Djibouti for legislating to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and for better capacitating its work. It commended legislation to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. It complimented steps taken to introduce a patient-centred health-care approach.

118. Spain recognized the efforts of Djibouti in the institutional strengthening in the field of human rights, women's empowerment and implementation of the National Gender Policy 2011–2021. Spain was concerned about the poor conditions of detention and the treatment of detainees.

119. The State of Palestine noted the efforts of Djibouti to improve and advance education, welcomed the adoption of reforms and action plans in that area and commended efforts to ensure the rights and care of persons with disabilities.

120. The Sudan applauded the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, and commended the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy. It also appreciated the country's acceptance of most of the recommendations from the universal periodic review, despite the difficulties and challenges.

121. Sweden made recommendations.

122. Togo recognized the considerable efforts made by Djibouti to improve its normative and institutional framework. It also appreciated the ratification by Djibouti of most of the international and regional human rights conventions.

123. Tunisia applauded the improvement of the legislative and institutional human rights framework, including for the National Human Rights Commission. It commended the expansion of existing reforms, including projects against torture and for the protection of vulnerable groups.

124. On the subject of female genital mutilation, the delegation of Djibouti stated that the country condemns this practice, which is punishable under the Criminal Code. Moreover, the Government has adopted a second strategy intended to address any gaps concerning this issue. Awareness-raising measures have been taken in educational institutions on a national scale. Monitoring bodies have been set up throughout the country. In 2018, the Government conducted studies on female genital mutilation and early marriage.

125. With regard to family welfare, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Women have formulated a plan to bring the Family Code into line with the international conventions to which the State is a party. Djibouti organized a national debate on family welfare and conducted consultations with the population on this subject. A national welfare policy and an operational action plan will be put into effect in 2019.

126. On the subject of children's rights, Djibouti has developed a national policy for the protection and development of young children and has formulated a plan for, among others, the establishment of a development centre.

127. Regarding social issues, Djibouti has provided a social security card and monthly family subsidies to the indigent population.

128. The delegation of Djibouti emphasized that there were no restrictions on visits by Special Rapporteurs. Freedom of the press was also guaranteed, but Djibouti remains vigilant, given the problems of extremism and terrorism.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

129. **The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

129.1 **Ratify the international human rights treaties, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Zambia);**

129.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin) (Congo) (Niger) (Philippines);**

129.3 **Take concrete measures to speed up the process of ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uganda);**

129.4 **Adhere to and ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not a party yet, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);**

129.5 **Step up efforts towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Lesotho);**

129.6 **Continue considering acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);**

129.7 **Ratify, without reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);**

129.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin) (Burundi);**

129.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Burkina Faso);**

129.10 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as soon as possible (Japan);**

129.11 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine);**

129.13 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia);**

129.14 **Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);**

129.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Croatia) (Estonia) (Slovenia) (Spain) (Ukraine);**

129.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);**

129.17 **Accelerate the process of reforming the Criminal Code and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**

129.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**

129.19 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**

129.20 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan) (Madagascar) (Portugal);**

129.21 **Ratify the 1954 and 1961 conventions on statelessness (Portugal);**

129.22 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia) (Estonia) (Islamic Republic of Iran) (Slovenia);**

129.23 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);**

129.24 **Establish a national permanent mechanism to monitor and follow up on its human rights obligations and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (Honduras);**

129.25 **Make every effort to submit its reports under the conventions it has ratified (Azerbaijan);**

129.26 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.27 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures, as a way to further strengthen its engagement with the international human rights system (Brazil);**

129.28 **Intensify cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by accepting requests for visits made by these procedures (Chile);**

129.29 **Issue a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Ukraine);**

129.30 Consider the issuance of a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);

129.31 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Honduras);**

129.32 **Issue a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders and welcome them to visit (Kenya);**

129.33 **Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Lesotho);**

129.34 **Extend an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**

129.35 **Enhance cooperation with special rapporteurs on economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);**

129.36 **Pursue cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Morocco);**

129.37 **Intensify cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights in order to strengthen the legal protection mechanisms (Togo);**

129.38 **Speed up the process to bring its Family Code in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon);**

129.39 **Accelerate the inclusion of ratified international treaties in national legislation (Oman);**

129.40 **Include measures aimed at increasing the efficiency and accountability of the public service delivery system into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**

129.41 **Improve coordination mechanisms and promote private sector investment through an appropriate legal and institutional framework (Bahrain);**

129.42 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, and to move forward for fulfilling more achievements (Kuwait);**

129.43 **Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seek necessary international support, to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);**

129.44 **Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights (Zimbabwe);**

129.45 **Continue efforts to guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (France);**

129.46 **Strengthen its efforts to ensure that its National Human Rights Commission becomes fully compliant with the Paris Principles by enhancing financial and human capacities as well as the independence of the Commission (Indonesia);**

129.47 **Continue redoubling efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**

129.48 **Take further measures aimed at ensuring that the National Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles and provide it with enough resources in order to effectively execute its mandate (Namibia);**

129.49 **Strengthen the national human rights institution and related mechanisms (Nepal);**

129.50 **Continue its efforts to improve its national human rights institution and ensure that it is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**

129.51 **Improve training programmes for security forces to put an end to acts of violent repression of peaceful demonstrations (Germany);**

129.52 **Continue to train law enforcement officials (Libya);**

129.53 **Continue its efforts to uphold human rights education through training, capacity-building and awareness-raising (Mauritius);**

129.54 **Continue efforts for awareness-raising, training and education on human rights (Morocco);**

129.55 **Adopt additional awareness programmes on human rights (Oman);**

129.56 **Continue to work with its partners to ensure that adequate budget and human resources are allocated to its anti-trafficking programme (Philippines);**

129.57 **Continue efforts seeking to achieve social equality and guarantee access for all to all basic services (Yemen);**

129.58 **Strengthen access of all citizens without discrimination to basic social services (Angola);**

129.59 **Carry out community sensitization to improve the appreciation and protection of rights of vulnerable groups (Uganda);**

129.60 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights, and fair mechanisms of reparation (Ecuador);**

129.61 **Review its legal and policy framework in order to effectively implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discrimination on any grounds, with special attention to women and girls (Honduras);**

129.62 **Continue to assist and raise awareness about human rights among all genders (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

129.63 **Continue its efforts in widening the scope of provision of health and education services through mechanisms and specialized programmes (Lebanon);**

129.64 **Consider expanding the coverage of the National Social Protection Strategy to other vulnerable groups with little means of support, in particular older persons, disadvantaged women and children (Singapore);**

129.65 **Continue to set up strategies and national plans to guarantee basic services for all, including persons with disabilities, and to involve them in development plans (State of Palestine);**

129.66 **Ensure universal access to basic services (Sudan);**

129.67 **Reduce social and geographical inequalities (Sudan);**

129.68 **Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, eradicate poverty and lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);**

129.69 **Implement Vision Djibouti 2035 and the Accelerated Growth Strategy for the Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) 2015–2019 (Cuba);**

129.70 **Adopt further measures to obtain renewable energy sources, in particular geothermal energy, to ensure its energy independence and lower the energy price for the population (Guinea);**

129.71 **Continue efforts to implement the national strategy Vision Djibouti 2035 (Tunisia);**

129.72 **Prevent all forms of violations of human rights which might be committed under the pretext of counter-terrorism measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.73 **Endeavour to prevent excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment of civilians by security forces, especially during demonstrations and elections (Botswana);**

129.74 **Establish a legislative mechanism aimed at prohibiting and sanctioning the excessive and blind use of force by members of the security forces (Madagascar);**

129.75 **Expedite legislative amendments to eradicate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (South Africa);**

129.76 **Take the necessary measures to improve detention conditions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.77 **Improve detention conditions (France);**

129.78 **Intensify efforts aimed at improving detention conditions in prisons (Georgia);**

129.79 **Improve conditions in prisons (Kenya);**

129.80 Continue to promote regional and international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national and international levels, whether or not linked to organized crime (Cuba);

129.81 Continue fighting against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Ethiopia);

129.82 Continue efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in persons (France);

129.83 Continue efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Gabon);

129.84 Fully implement the March 2016 trafficking legislation so that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice and victims adequately compensated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

129.85 Strengthen efforts towards reducing trafficking in persons (Iraq);

129.86 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to address this phenomenon, with a specific focus on women, children and migrants (Italy);

129.87 Increase efforts to criminally prosecute traffickers and provide adequate care to trafficking victims (United States of America);

129.88 Scale up its efforts at combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and ensure the protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria);

129.89 Fight more effectively against trafficking in persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants (Senegal);

129.90 Undertake additional measures to fight human trafficking (Serbia);

129.91 Continue the efforts made to combat trafficking in human beings (Tunisia);

129.92 Release detainees who were arrested for their support for opposition political parties (United States of America);

129.93 Ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed and protected within Djibouti, and that Christians and other religious minorities are treated equally as regards their human rights and fundamental freedoms by both society and the State (Ghana);

129.94 Refrain from aggravating anti-government sentiments through restriction of political and social freedoms, in order to prevent radicalization from being entrenched and religious minorities targeted as culprits (Ghana);

129.95 Implement the six recommendations Djibouti had accepted during the second universal periodic review cycle related to freedom of expression and access to information as well as the three recommendations on the right to freedom of assembly (Zambia);

129.96 Take necessary measures to guarantee that all people can peacefully exercise their right to freedom of expression in accordance with international standards, in particular human rights defenders (Argentina);

129.97 Take necessary measures to guarantee, in its legislation and in practice, the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in particular by ensuring that cases of threats, harassment or intimidation and violence against members of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists are investigated and their perpetrators are prosecuted (Belgium);

129.98 Amend its laws to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and peaceful association of all, including the opposition, journalists and human

rights defenders, and to provide them with the necessary tools to share their ideas, without any form of intimidation (Canada);

129.99 **Create the legislative framework that guarantees the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensures that these rights can be exercised freely (Croatia);**

129.100 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

129.101 **Guarantee the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensure that these rights can be exercised freely (Estonia);**

129.102 **Contribute to strengthening of civil society by ensuring respect for freedom of communication and expression, abrogating the law on the state of emergency and setting up the Joint Electoral Commission (France);**

129.103 **Guarantee in law and in practice the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly (Ukraine);**

129.104 **Take urgent steps to facilitate the work of human rights defenders, civil society and the media, including through guaranteeing the freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly and through protecting all persons from reprisals (Ireland);**

129.105 **Approve non-governmental requests to establish new media outlets (United States of America);**

129.106 **Safeguard the freedom of the press by ceasing the strict application of restrictions contained in articles 4, 14, 15, 17 and 47 of the Freedom of Communication Act and article 425 of the Criminal Code and by creating an enabling environment for the creation of privately owned media outlets (Netherlands);**

129.107 **Draw up a law on the freedom of information to ensure pluralism in the media in line with recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Senegal);**

129.108 **Bring its laws into full conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 19, and to fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and information (Sweden);**

129.109 **Revise Decree No. 2015-3016 PR/PM in order to end the exceptional security measures restricting the right to freedom of association in the country (Sweden);**

129.110 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Lebanon);**

129.111 **Continue efforts to combat corruption and related impunity in the public service (Bahrain);**

129.112 **Establish an independent mechanism to investigate alleged misconduct by law enforcement officials (Ukraine);**

129.113 **Allow civil society, media and opposition parties to participate more freely in political processes (Australia);**

129.114 **Adopt measures to increase voters' registration, and to fully implement Act No. 127/16 on financing of political parties, as a means to promote political rights (Brazil);**

129.115 **Ensure a fully inclusive political process, whereby all citizens are free to participate in public life and exercise their political rights without any intimidation or harassment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.116 **Guarantee the right to participate in political and public affairs, including by removing the strict criteria members of political parties have to comply with as contained in article 4 of the Law on Political Parties (Netherlands);**

129.117 **Revise article 4 of Law No. 1/AN/92/2e L, in order to lower requirements for the formation of political parties (Sweden);**

129.118 **Continue to implement measures in favour of access to drinking water, to housing and those fighting against food insecurity (Gabon);**

129.119 **Develop policies aimed at preventing the marginalization of inhabitants in rural areas, minority ethnic groups, nomadic populations, particularly women and girls, and ensure their access to water, education and health care (Mexico);**

129.120 **Improve the living conditions of the people in rural areas (Iraq);**

129.121 **Adopt a general plan on water that guarantees the availability, accessibility and quality of water in accordance with the content of the human right to drinking water (Spain);**

129.122 **Enhance efforts towards addressing food insecurity, including secure and adequate water supply systems (Guyana);**

129.123 **Further promote the construction of social housing and facilitate access to adequate housing in rural areas (Portugal);**

129.124 **Ensure swift implementation of the road map for building social housing units and apartments (South Africa);**

129.125 **Provide additional reforms to the social security system (Iraq);**

129.126 **Step up efforts to reduce high unemployment and poverty through creating an enabling environment for investment (Botswana);**

129.127 **Further continue intensifying the implementation of the designed economic plans of the Government by taking appropriate measures of poverty reduction (Ethiopia);**

129.128 **Take further measures towards poverty alleviation, including by promoting private sector investment (Indonesia);**

129.129 **Further strengthen efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly through vocational training for young people and women and their integration into the labour market (Viet Nam);**

129.130 **Allow free and independent trade unions in order to protect and promote workers' rights (Germany);**

129.131 **Pursue the promotion of the health sector and ensure health services for all (Egypt);**

129.132 **Redouble efforts to guarantee basic health services for disadvantaged and marginalized groups, and ensure that medicines are affordable (Equatorial Guinea);**

129.133 **Take the necessary measures to extend access to universal health insurance to all segments of society to meet their primary health-care needs (Guinea);**

129.134 **Pay special attention to the improvement of the access of people in rural areas, particularly girls and women, to the health-care system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.135 **Continue to consolidate the Universal Sickness Insurance, for the benefit of families without income and their children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.136 **Improve health-care infrastructure, by access to emergency obstetric care, increase the number of trained health professionals and resources devoted to maternal health with particular focus on women from poor and rural backgrounds (Kenya);**

129.137 **Encourage the implementation of a national health plan for mothers, newborns and children, and the promotion of access to maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (Portugal);**

129.138 **Incorporate an explicit recognition of the right to education and to non-discrimination in education into its Constitution (Afghanistan);**

129.139 **Take adequate measures to guarantee equal access of girls and boys to quality education (Algeria);**

129.140 **Increase its efforts to ensure the right to education all over the country (Azerbaijan);**

129.141 **Continue to take positive measures to protect the rights of women and children and to promote the development of education (China);**

129.142 **Take steps to increase the school enrolment rate, in particular for basic and secondary education, paying specific attention to enrolment of girls (Estonia);**

129.143 **Redouble its efforts to ensure universal access, without discrimination, to inclusive, equitable and quality education, in line with the 2030 Agenda (Honduras);**

129.144 **Launch awareness-raising campaigns and ensure that the 2017–2019 sectoral plan guarantees equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Iceland);**

129.145 **Further develop the education system and ensure equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Indonesia);**

129.146 **Ensure access for children to education and health care and steadily reintegrate children into society and the school system (Japan);**

129.147 **Continue efforts to enhance inclusive and quality education for all children (Maldives);**

129.148 **Continue enhancing the methodology of managing the education system through identifying its requirements and through adopting a results-based approach (Saudi Arabia);**

129.149 **Continue to make efforts to support education and improve its quality and to ensure gender equality in the different levels of education (State of Palestine);**

129.150 **Continue the necessary measures seeking to increase the overall level of school attendance, with particular attention paid to girls (Viet Nam);**

129.151 **Continue to implement policies towards the promotion of gender parity in line with the National Gender Policy for the period 2012–2015 (Angola);**

129.152 **Maintain efforts to implement the National Gender Policy, with a view to reducing violence against women, and establish a gender observatory, social assistance centres and community nurseries (Ecuador);**

129.153 **Continue to implement policies to promote women's participation in society as prescribed in Djibouti's National Gender Policy 2011–2021 and in the relevant law (Japan);**

129.154 **Continue to strengthen the National Gender Policy 2011–2021 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.155 **Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);**

129.156 **Repeal the provisions in the Family Code that discriminate against women and strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders to speak out against all forms of gender-based discrimination (Iceland);**

129.157 **Continue efforts to reform the family law with a view to bringing it into line with the law on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Libya);**

129.158 **Continue efforts to remove barriers to the equal participation of women in the labour force (Maldives);**

129.159 **Implement measures and legislative reforms to eradicate gender-based discrimination as part of the reform process in order to harmonize domestic norms with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**

129.160 **Pursue efforts to fight discrimination against women (Senegal);**

129.161 **Consult as widely as possible all relevant stakeholders, in particular disadvantaged women and those living in the rural areas, to ensure that their views are taken into account in the overhaul of Djibouti's Family Code to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Singapore);**

129.162 **Expedite consultations to bring the Family Code into line with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (South Africa);**

129.163 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);**

129.164 **Take necessary and effective measures to investigate female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women and sanction perpetrators of this type of practice, and strengthen awareness-raising policies against these practices (Argentina);**

129.165 **Continue to undertake measures to strengthen the fight against harmful practices and violence against women (Armenia);**

129.166 **Ensure that people who continue to practice female genital mutilation are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia);**

129.167 **Strengthen the implementation of the five-year strategy of 2017 aimed at ending female genital mutilation (Belgium);**

129.168 **Rigorously implement the joint action plan of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Women and the Family of the new national strategy on female genital mutilation 2017–2021 (Burkina Faso);**

129.169 **Intensify its strategy in rural areas to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and unequal access to inheritance (Canada);**

129.170 **Establish a military code of conduct to prohibit all acts of violence, including sexual violence, including against Afar women and girls (Canada);**

129.171 **Implement awareness campaigns directed at all sectors of the population, in both urban and rural areas, to eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and forced or child marriage (Chile);**

129.172 **Eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);**

129.173 **Further combat violence against women by encouraging prosecutions (France);**

129.174 **Continue and increase implementation efforts that promote awareness-raising actions to change traditional and cultural attitudes and behaviours that would result in the elimination of the problem of female genital mutilation (Guyana);**

129.175 **Take further steps to improve implementation of its laws on female genital mutilation and ensure prosecution through the appropriate judicial channels (Iceland);**

129.176 **Continue its efforts to achieve the complete eradication of female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness about the risks associated with this practice and by application of the criminal law (Ireland);**

129.177 **Further reinforce the laws banning female genital mutilation and take other measures to combat these practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);**

129.178 **Eradicate female mutilation through the enforcement of criminal law and organize awareness-raising campaigns to change traditional attitudes which hamper the enjoyment of women's human rights, such as child marriage and polygamy, as well as to promote equality before the law and access to education (Mexico);**

129.179 **Speed up the process to completely eradicate female genital mutilation and other harmful practices against women (Uruguay);**

129.180 **Fully implement the Code of Legal Protection of Minors and take measures towards eradicating harmful practices such as child marriage and corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);**

129.181 **Fully implement the act on violence against women and intensify awareness-raising campaigns on the negative effects of harmful traditional practices negatively affecting women's rights, including female genital mutilation (Namibia);**

129.182 **Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Nepal);**

129.183 **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation, and eliminate any loopholes in national legislation that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda);**

129.184 **Step up efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and the organization of awareness campaigns, end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage and reinforce the legal framework for the protection of women against violence (Spain);**

129.185 **Further step up its efforts in combatting the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, including by improving monitoring mechanisms in collaboration with both State and non-State actors (Sweden);**

129.186 **Accelerate the implementation of the five-year strategy on the elimination of female genital mutilation and pay special attention to all forms of gender discrimination (Togo);**

129.187 **Accelerate the process to introduce legislative and policy reforms aimed at empowering women in terms of their participation in public life and advancement in the workplace (Zimbabwe);**

129.188 **Redouble its efforts to enhance women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan);**

129.189 **Continue to improve the political participation of women, with laws such as the one that reserves for them 25 per cent of the seats of deputies in parliament (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.190 **Put to an end corporal punishment of children in all settings and encourage non-violent forms of discipline (Zambia);**

129.191 **Enhance and develop legislation concerning the protection of children, particularly abolishing corporal punishment against them (Lebanon);**

129.192 **Ensure the birth registration of all children of migrants regardless of the immigration status of their parents (Philippines);**

129.193 **Ensure access to social services and protection for unaccompanied migrant children, particularly by integrating them into existing regimes (Portugal);**

129.194 **Separate juvenile offenders from adults in prisons and detention centres (Zambia);**

129.195 **Promote policies to ensure housing, access to education and health care for children living in the streets as well as their reintegration into society (Mexico);**

129.196 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular through the adoption of a legislation and a plan of action to enable better economic and social integration (Algeria);**

129.197 **Elaborate a national plan to achieve the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**

129.198 **Continue to implement the bill on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

129.199 **Continue its efforts to ensure access to information for persons with disabilities and their inclusion at all levels (Pakistan);**

129.200 **Continue to work with international partners to improve access to basic services in refugee camps (Australia);**

129.201 **Improve the protection of refugee women and girls by increasing the number of law enforcement officers in refugee camps (Canada);**

129.202 **Adopt and implement legislation guaranteeing the protection of human rights defenders and conduct impartial and effective investigations into all cases of alleged attacks and harassment (Germany);**

129.203 **Release all human rights defenders, including journalists and bloggers, detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Germany).**

130. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Djibouti was headed by H.E. Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheick, Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- S.E. Mme Moumina Houmed Hassan, Ministre de la Femme et de la Famille;
- M. Maki Omar Abdoulkader, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice;
- S.E. Mme Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Ambassadeur Représentante Permanente auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- Mme Souad Houssein Farah, Conseillère juridique du Président de la République;
- M. Ahmed Osman Achi, Directeur de la legislation et des réformes du Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Ali Mohamed Abdou, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Choukri Houssein Djibah, Directrice de l'Observatoire du genre;
- M. Osman Djama Ousman, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille;
- M. Houmed Gaba Maki Houmed Gaba, Conseiller à la Mission Permanente.